



## C. Q. YEE HOP & CO.

THIS WELL KNOWN PROVISION-STORE had its beginning in 1901. It was founded through the enterprise of a few Chinese merchants of the city. These men believed that there was room in Honolulu for a real live store that deals in foodstuffs. And the volume of business done by this company since its inception has given the management no cause for regret that they had launched out in this commercial enterprise.

The company's main place of business is located on the corner of Beretania and Alakea streets; it has a well-stocked Grocery Department, a Meat Market, a Fruit stand, and a Vegetable stand. The company also has several stalls at the new fish market on King street, where fresh fish of all kinds, in addition to meat and vegetables, are sold.

The Grocery Department is well stocked with things that satisfy the palate as well as hunger, and things that nourish the mind as well as the body. New goods arrive by every incoming steamer from the Coast to take the place of those sold. And buyers can always depend upon getting what they want, as the company has special agents in San Francisco to select the best that the market has to offer.

In the Meat market, adjoining the Grocery department, may be found meats of all kinds—from the meat of a chicken to that of a bullock.

At the fruit and vegetable stands one finds all kinds of delicious fruits, fresh from local gardens, or brought by the newly arrived steamers from the Coast.

From its inception, this company has done a prosperous business. Its customers express general satisfaction with goods purchased and with prices charged. In view of the satisfactory relations between seller and consumer, the management wishes to take this opportunity to thank the good people of Honolulu for their generous patronage, which has contributed so much to the success of the store.

To tell of all the good things that are in the store would take up more room than the limited space in a newspaper would allow, so the public generally is invited to visit the store and make a personal inspection.

GOOD QUALITY AND REASONABLE PRICES is the motto of this store.

### GAS SYSTEM FOR HONOLULU.

(Continued from page 9.)

The Lowe gas, to be made of petroleum, the material most readily available in Honolulu, and negotiations were entered into with the Lowe gas people in San Francisco for the installation of a gas plant here capable of meeting the prospective needs of the city for a number of years to come. The result of these negotiations was the signature of contracts for the erection of a plant, retorts, engines and containers, capable of manufacturing 150,000 cubic feet of gas daily, to be pumped into the pipes under high pressure so that there would be practically no limit to the quantity made. With a pressure system, indeed, the size of the pipes would cut little figure, the principal consideration being the element of strength.

This quantity of gas, it was estimated by experts, would be capable of supplying all the needs of a city on the mainland of between sixty and seventy thousand population, so it would be ample for Honolulu, even if every household in town were to use gas both for light and fuel.

Besides this contract with the Lowe people, contracts were let to the Honolulu Iron Works for fifteen miles of pipe, to be laid down as mains and to cover the business and main residential parts of the city. This pipe has been ordered from the factory, and is now on the way to Honolulu, and the work of putting it down will be commenced as soon as the first shipment is received.

The contracts so far let by the gas company call for the expenditure of the money received for the paid up stock, as well as for \$125,000 of the bond issue of \$200,000, leaving \$75,000 to be expended in buildings and other improvements. The one point not yet determined is the location of the gas plant. The projectors of the company have several sites in view, but as yet have reached no definite conclusion in the matter. This is a thing that must be determined in the near future, however, as the contracts have been let for everything but the buildings, as has already been said, and the experts who are to install the plant are expected to arrive in Honolulu on the steamer Mongolia. At all events, Mr. Castle will be here on that steamer, and it is thought that the experts are coming with him.

If they are not, they will soon be here, and the people of Honolulu may rest assured that the day of the coal stove is at an end, and that gas as fuel in the kitchen is in sight. What that means, the housewives will be able to appreciate better than anyone else. No doubt there are women in Honolulu who have lived in countries where gas stoves are in common use. These will know what it means to substitute for hot and dirty coal burners, and the equally hot and scarcely less dirty wood stoves, the clean, shining gas burner that is always ready for use, that always has its kindling and fuel in place, and that can be put out and begins to cool off as soon as the day's dinner has been cooked.

One of the hardships of housekeeping in the tropics is the cooking stove. It has been said, and many men have tried to live the saying, that no woman should be compelled to go into the

kitchen in this latitude. It is not that the climate of Honolulu is so hot—but the heat of the climate added to the heat from a great family cooking stove has made the kitchen the only room in the house that was unbearable. And yet many women have suffered this. It is not every man of family who can afford to keep a Jap or a Chinaman in his kitchen. The result has been, in hundreds of cases, that women have had to go into the kitchen, and have literally had their lives almost cooked out of them that the rest of the family might live.

Fuel gas will put an end to this tyranny of the cooking stove. The housewife who wants to get dinner herself—and what wife does not upon occasion?—will but have to go into her clean, cool kitchen, turn on the gas burner, touch a match to it, and find her dinner ready with no more heat than it requires actually to cook the food. More than that, even for baking, the gas stove does not give out an uncomfortable degree of heat. Certainly the stove does not have to be brought to an uncomfortable pitch of heat before the oven becomes hot enough to bake. The oven has its burners, heating it to the required degree almost instantly, an even, steady heat, and when the baking is done these burners are turned off and the oven cools at once.

Similarly, when the dinner is cooked the stove burners are turned off, save where it is desired to keep some part of the food warm, and even then there is required a degree of heat so slight that the temperature of the kitchen is hardly raised at all. Of course, it is possible to get up a great degree of heat with a gas stove, but nobody is apt to do that, because gas costs so much per cubic foot, and the less gas that is consumed the smaller will the housekeeping bills be.

The housewives of Honolulu should be warned therefore. The day of their emancipation, from the hardest of their tasks at least, is at hand. The first of July will certainly see the Honolulu gas plant installed and in working order, and the pipes all laid in the principal streets. Women who are wise will begin to figure upon getting the gas put into their houses, as fuel at all events, if not as light. And as to the relative cost and convenience of gas and electric light, that is another story.

### SCHOOLS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

(Continued from page 11)

schools. It may be well to point out that many of the teachers employed in public schools are those who have been trained in our normal school, and that as time goes on it is the earnest desire of the department that all who are employed in public schools should come from the ranks of those who attended the Territorial schools. From the point of view of the department, those who have been educated in the schools in the Territory and who have thereafter, either by attending the normal school established in Honolulu or by attending other institutions of instruction upon the mainland, fitted themselves for positions in their own islands, are the persons who should take charge of our schools. It may be noted that the number of American teachers, which was 327 on June 30, 1903, is now 314. The explanation of this is that the young men and young women who have been educated in our schools have now reached a position in which they can take charge of very much more im-

portant institutions than they used to be able to do. This certainly shows the effect of the education that the department has been striving to give to the Territory. Thus it will be seen that in 1903 there were 78 Hawaiians of pure blood teaching school. Today there are 86, and this goes to show that the work of the department is being concentrated upon the people of the islands, and that the people of the islands are responding to the effort that the department makes.

It is proper to say here that there is a regular system of certificates which are gained by examinations, and that we have a regular set of inspectors who view the work done by the teachers and who report weekly to the superintendent and board of commissioners.

The following table shows the number of teachers employed both in the public and private schools, and it can be noted that the department of education employs more Hawaiian, part-Hawaiians and Portuguese than the private schools do, the numbers being, public schools, Hawaiians, 61; private schools, Hawaiians, 22; public schools, part Hawaiians, 73; private schools, part Hawaiians, 13; Portuguese, public schools, 23; private schools, 11; Japanese, public schools, none; private schools, 9; Chinese, public schools, 3; private schools, 13. The 3 Chinese are citizens who have been born and educated here.

### COMPARATIVE NATIONALITY OF TEACHERS.

	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Hawaiian . . . . .	61	22	83
Part Hawaiian . . . . .	73	13	86
American . . . . .	179	135	314
British . . . . .	43	16	59
German . . . . .	7	8	15
Portuguese . . . . .	23	11	34
Scandinavian . . . . .	7	7	14
Japanese . . . . .	3	9	12
Chinese . . . . .	3	13	16
Other foreigners . . . . .	3	13	16
Total . . . . .	399	247	646

### DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS.

The island of Hawaii, which is the largest of this group, has the largest number of schools, though it has not the largest enrollment. On Hawaii there are 57 public schools and 10 private schools, the total enrollment being 5816, of which 4728 are in public schools and 1078 in private schools. There are 132 teachers engaged in the public schools and 38 in the private schools. On Oahu there are 35 public schools and 30 private schools, the former taught by 149 teachers and the latter by 108. The total enrollment for the island of Oahu is 7987, of which 5176 pupils are in public schools and 2811 are in private schools. The large number of schools on Hawaii can be explained by the fact that many of them are in isolated villages, where the population is small and where the attendance falls short, in some cases, of 20 children. It has been the policy of the department to keep open schools where the number does not fall below 12. On the other hand, on the island of Oahu the population is concentrated and there are no schools which fall below from 30 to 40 children, while in Honolulu, which is the chief center of population, there are two schools which number in the neighborhood of 600 each and another which counts 450 or more,

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